

The Maintenance of Lawns

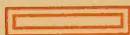
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COMPLIMENTS OF
ODORLESS PLANT FOOD COMPANY
Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

Foreword



In this day of keen business competition, it has come to pass that the advertisements and advertising literature of commercial houses cannot well be ignored.

From them, not only can we learn of new products and inventions that may be of real advantage to us, but also, they put forth their information in a concise, practical, and easily intelligible manner; prime requisites of efficient salesmanship.

It is a common experience to find in the publications of trustworthy concerns, reliable scientific information well worth reading, and which will stand the test of closest expert scrutiny.

Old time advertisements with their general promises, cure-alls, and extravagant claims, are as much out of date as the erstwhile loquacious, smooth-tongued salesman.

So in this booklet, we are explicit about the limitations as well as the possibilities of **Takoma Odorless Lawn Plant Food**, and also are informative regarding problems which confront lawn growers, even though we may be unable to advise our product as a remedial measure in all cases.

ODORLESS PLANT FOOD COMPANY.

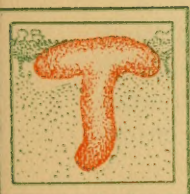
Foreword

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The Maintenance of Lawns

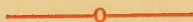


THE planting that surrounds a suburban home and gives to it its setting is fully as important, if not more so, than the architecture of the residence. The selection and arrangement of this planting indicates the occupant's taste; the care it receives, his character.

TIn the appearance of a suburban home nothing surpasses the lawn in importance. The lawn is the first feature that catches our eye; its appearance is the last impression we carry away. If you admire a place you will find, nine times out of ten, it is because it has a good lawn. It has been aptly said that the greensward is the canvas upon which all architectural and landscape effects are produced.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

¶ Whether the lawn be large or small; whether it consist of a small grass plot alongside the walk leading into a city house or contain broad acres of land in front of the residence of a suburban estate, it is always in the forefront. Whether it may be a cause of constant daily annoyance to its owner and to passersby or a source of increasing satisfaction, depends entirely on how the lawn is kept.



ARRANGEMENT OF LAWN AND SHRUBBERY.

¶ It is hardly germane to the scope of this booklet to touch on the subject of how lawns should be laid out, not only in order to give the most pleasing appearance, but also in order to make their proper care a lighter burden, in fact an enjoyment.

¶ Suffice it to say here, that the most pleasing lawns are those that have an uninterrupted sweep bordered on the edges by groups of shrubbery and trees, in front of which the flower seeds, bulbs and perennials are planted.

¶ It is a mistake too commonly made by the inexperienced to mar the sweep of the lawn by a young tree planted here,

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

a flower bed planted there arbitrarily in the middle of the lawn. Such indiscriminate planting greatly detracts from the ornamental possibilities of the place.

Q Economically such planting is wrong because these larger, coarser feeding plants are bound to draw heavily on the nourishment in the soil to the detriment of the more tender lawn grass to which this plant food properly belongs. **Shaded lawns are almost invariably starved for this reason.** If both trees and shrubs with their myriad of fine feeding roots, and lawn grass have to be grown on the same area, increased applications of plant food are imperative. Lawns of this character respond very promptly to applications of **Takoma Odorless Lawn Plant Food.**

Q Practically such planting is incorrect, because the man who mows the lawn has all these impedimenta to avoid without injury and each one must be trimmed around by hand. This doubles the work and the time required to accomplish it. **To mow an open lawn is a pleasure, but to mow a lawn dotted every here and there with some kind of plant, tree or shrub is a task.** It is but a natural consequence that the open lawn usually receives the benefit of prompt and frequent cutting, whereas the crowded lawn will tend to be injured by neglect in mowing.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

¶ If you have acquired a place with a lawn marred and encumbered by plants, be advised, notwithstanding the probable criticism of neighbors, to dig up these intruders as soon as you can—immediately, before you get accustomed to them. Of course, you can transplant them in some other location, as, in the border.

¶ A well arranged lawn can be made to give the **maximum** effect with the **minimum** effort and expense. The grounds around any home must be utilized in some way. From a practical labor saving standpoint as much of the area as possible should be put in lawn. It can be kept up satisfactorily with much less attention than if the ground were devoted to any other purpose, such as a flower, vegetable or formal garden.



HOW TO ESTABLISH A LAWN.

¶ There are so many good publications on the proper methods for preparing, grading, seeding and fertilizing a newly made lawn, that it is unnecessary to touch on these subjects here. We will gladly send anyone interested the

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

titles of Government publications and text books thoroughly covering the subject.

¶ But let this be emphasized here. Do not leave it to your builder to give you a lawn, or you will probably regret it. Too often it happens that a builder, with his attention focused on the residence only, leaves his trash strewn around, covers it with stiff bottom clay removed in excavating for the cellar and then covers up this multitude of sins with some beautiful appearing grass sods. He has finished his contract. You may be pleased at first but you soon discover to your increasing annoyance that the grass in these sods dies out from starvation, and is replaced by either weeds or bare ground.

¶ If you are going to allow the builder or contractor to establish your lawn insist that all trash be removed, and also any stiff clay; that a very liberal quantity of fine manure be mixed with the excavated material, or else, at least three inches of good top soil be spread before any sod is laid. Then, keep the sods properly fertilized, and they will endure.

HOW TO MAINTAIN A LAWN.



PROBLEM of maintenance is rarely as interesting and as willingly faced as a problem in construction. Maintenance, whether it be of a building, road, garden or lawn, necessitating as it does, periodic regular attention lacks the novelty experienced in constructing it new the first time.

Few undertake to keep the weeds out of their gardens during the heat of midsummer with the same alacrity as they planted these gardens in the early spring. Yet, if a garden be not maintained free of weeds it fails to accomplish its purpose no matter how carefully it may have been prepared.

Under this heading there is ample opportunity for this booklet to be of decided use. It is noteworthy that the majority of publications have confined their attentions chiefly to the original preparation of lawns, and given little regard to methods of maintenance for established lawns. The principal question about a lawn is—**How are you going to maintain it?** Not only to keep it up to its present standard, but to make it better from year to year? A lawn has to endure a long time. You have not the opportunity to renew it every season.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

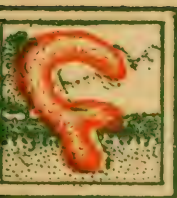
¶ This is the ever-present problem we must face with our lawns, namely, their maintenance, as they are not self-sustaining and will deteriorate if neglected.

¶ But fortunately, it is not a difficult matter to keep lawns in excellent condition and comparatively little expense or labor is required.

¶ Considering the time which must in any event be spent in caring for the lawn, it is unquestionably worth while to have a lawn worthy of the name and the attention devoted to it, if we can do so.



DIFFICULTY HERETOFORE ENCOUNTERED IN SECURING NEEDED SUPPLIES.



FORMERLY the suburban resident lacked the benefit of needed instructions on the proper maintenance of lawns. In addition, it has been increasingly difficult for him to secure his needed supplies.

In the first place, lawns need food. How could he, then, procure this food? From the fertilizer

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

manufacturers? They made no plant foods for lawns. The kinds they manufactured were for farm crops, and their salesmen and advertising literature were distributed among farming communities, the object being to dispose of their product in carload lots. Tonnage output was the main consideration with them. They could not afford to cater to suburban needs.

¶ Some of the seed houses in the larger cities undertook to supply this demand as an accommodation to their customers. While they offered to sell fertilizer in small quantities, they were not manufacturers and handled only the standard brands of the fertilizer manufacturers, which, as just stated, are designed for farm crops and not for lawns and gardens. As an additional handicap these seed houses have no satisfactory method of delivering, in small quantities, the fertilizers they may handle to the outlying suburban districts.

¶ Consequently the suburban resident turned to the nearest livery stable for manure as the only practical method of securing plant food of any kind.

¶ **Takoma Odorless Plant Foods for Lawns and Gardens** are correctly made to meet the specific needs of lawns, golf courses and gardens. Unlike other houses, we have con-

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

ceived and perfected a mail delivery plan by which we can easily reach anyone regardless of his location. Owing to the odorless character of these plant foods, shipment is made by parcel post as well as by express and freight. Unusually prompt conveyance to your door of any sized order is thus effected. We simply divide up the order and mail it in as many fifty-pound packages as are required to fill it. Orders up to and including two hundred pounds, within the two zone limit, are more readily and economically mailed than they can be shipped by any other means.

¶ Then too, lawns often need lime. How could it be ascertained whether a lawn was in need of lime, and if so, how much and what kind? The farmers throughout the United States in almost every agricultural county have County Agents representing the United States Department of Agriculture who advise them, answer their inquiries, and assist them in obtaining their needs. But the man who lives in the suburbs, even though he may own ten acres or more, is obliged to solve his own problems as best he may.

¶ You can examine your soil yourself with a simple test to see whether or not lime is needed. All you require are some strips of blue litmus paper procurable at any drug store, or we will gladly send you some.

When the ground is moderately moist take a handful of the soil, and make a compact ball of it. Cut this ball in half with a knife. Lay a strip of the litmus paper between the two halves, leaving one end sticking out so you can locate it, and press the two halves together firmly to bring the soil in close contact with the paper. In fifteen minutes remove the paper, and, if it has turned red lime is needed; if it retains its original blue color, lime is not needed.

NEED OF FOOD.



W HILE other practices explained later on, must be observed to successfully maintain a lawn, the primary requisite is food.

¶ Takoma Odorless Lawn Plant Food fills this need more economically and more satisfactorily than any other you can procure. But, whether you get it from us or from some one else, do not forget that your lawn needs to be fed.

¶ The successful farmer every time whether he raises cotton, hay, peaches or what not, is the one who has the most thorough understanding of the plant food needs of the crops he raises.

¶ Plants cannot grow without nourishment. Nothing living can grow without food. This seems a simple fact, yet many fail to realize it! Grass, flowers, shrubs, and vegetables—any growing plants—have the same appetite as a growing child.

¶ An area in grass contains many, many more plants than a similar area in some cultivated crop. The need of more food for lawns is therefore apparent, and this must be supplied if the grass is to survive.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

¶ The leafage of all plants in the vegetable kingdom is green. Just because your lawn area may remain covered with a green growth, do not fail to realize that green weeds may be stealthily replacing the lawn grass. If so, you are gradually losing the velvety turf and soon will be face to face with the necessity of making the lawn over.

¶ The various state experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture have conducted few experiments concerning correct fertilization for established lawns. But in recent years, as a result of widespread demonstrations, definite conclusions have been reached by the leading agriculturists of this country regarding the proper fertilization of hay crops. A lawn is a grass crop like hay. But a lawn is expected to endure longer than a hay meadow; consequently, these conclusions should apply even more emphatically to lawns than they do to hay crops.

¶ A brief summary of the latest recommendations for fertilizing hay crops is here given. A list of the references is appended for those who may wish to investigate the subject in greater detail (a).

(a) "Forage Crops," by E. B. Voorhees, Director of the New Jersey Experiment Stations. The Macmillan Co. 1911. Pages 317-319.

"Fertilizers and Manures," by A. D. Hall, Director of the Rothamsted (England) Experiment Station. E. P. Dutton & Co. 1910. Page 327.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

In seeding down meadows, even fertile land should be well supplied with available chemical plant food.

Meadows should be top-dressed every spring with chemical plant food to encourage deep rooting of the grasses and thickening of the sward, resulting in gradually increased yields.

There is no farm crop on which fertilizers will return a greater profit than on the hay crop, and at the same time the land is made more productive for succeeding crops.

Chemical plant foods are preferable to manure for hay crops because the elements of value in manure are lost when the manure cannot be mixed with the soil, and also because the lumps in manure kill the grass immediately under them, thus making impossible a uniform close turf so essential to maximum yield.

Unfertilized sod will result not only in decreased yield but in the increasing preponderance of weeds.

Phosphoric acid, lime and nitrogen give paying results on grass; potash does not.

Chemical fertilizers, when concentrated and used in large quantities, should be applied just before the beginning of a rain, or they should be watered into the soil to prevent burning the grass. They should never be applied to the grass when wet with dew or rain as the grass may be severely burned.

❑ Professor E. B. Voorhees, Director of the New Jersey Experiment Station, speaking of lawns, says in his book entitled "Fertilizers" (pages 325-326):

"The use of manure involves considerable labor, both in the application and the consequent removal of the coarse part in the spring, besides resulting in the introduction of weed seeds.

"Crops and Methods of Soil Improvement," by Alva Agee, Director of the Experiment Station of Pennsylvania State College. The Macmillan Co. 1913. Page 217.

"Grass Culture." Virginia Polytechnic Institute of Agriculture Experiment Station Bulletin No. 193. Page 15.

"Farm Grasses in the United States," by W. J. Spillman, Chief of the Office of Farm Management, United States Department of Agriculture. Orange, Judd & Co. 1912. Pages 214-215.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

In the preparation of a soil for a lawn, it must be supplied with an abundance of all the necessary fertilizer ingredients previous to seeding, and of these phosphoric acid and nitrogen are especially important. Too great an excess of potash encourages the development of the clovers rather than the grasses. . . .

The after fertilization may consist chiefly of nitrogen, preferably as a nitrate, since its ready solubility permits of its penetration into the lower layers, which encourages a deeper root system, and thus greater resistance to drought."

Q Mr. H. R. Cates, in the pamphlet "Killing Dandelions in Lawns" (United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Office of Forage Crop Investigations. Just published), states:

"Weeds are usually found most abundant in those lawns where the soil has been so depleted of organic matter and plant food that the grass does not thrive. The first step necessary to maintain a lawn free from weeds is to increase the fertility and improve the mechanical condition of the soil sufficient to obtain a luxurious growth of grass, which will eventually choke out most of the weeds, or at least make them much less noticeable."

Q Takoma Odorless Lawn Plant Food is the practical embodiment of the scientific recommendations made by these leading agricultural authorities.

"The Effect of Fertilizers Applied to Timothy on the Corn Crop Following It." Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 273. Page 55.

"Instructions to County Agents in Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work." United States Department of Agriculture. No. 601.

"Meadows and Pastures." Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station Bulletin No. 101. Pages 3-4.

"The Hay Crop," by Professor Brooks. Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 134. Pages 21-24.

WHY LAWNS DETERIORATE.



LACK of food will result in stunted growth. The grass, instead of having a vivid green color, assumes a yellowish tinge, becomes scarce, and does not grow vigorously. The need of cutting becomes less frequent. Insects and fungous diseases immediately take advantage of weakened plants and attack them. Weeds, which are more hardy, replace those grass plants that have completely succumbed.

Walt Mason makes the following reflection :

"Upon my lawn, I know not why, the dandelions thrive;
The grass may all curl up and die, but they'll remain alive.
I've tried about a million plans to have the vile things slain;
And all the schemes were also-rans, and all my efforts vain.

"The fair petunias that I bought, at fabulous expense;
The sweet begonias that I brought and planted by the fence;
The tulip from the Netherlands, they all have died the death,
But, still the dandelion stands, disfiguring the heath.

"My vine and fig-tree withered are, the rose bush passed away,
The fern that grew in yonder jar shows symptoms of decay;
The lilac, when nights were cold, turned up its tender toes,
And still the dandelion bold its streak of yellow shows.

"If dandelions were desired; if they would bring in mon,
If every gardener aspired to raise them by the ton,
They'd make a specialty of death; they'd languish from their birth,
And shrivel at the slightest breath, and perish from the earth."

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

¶ For the sake of your pride and for the lawn's sake, do not starve your lawn and expect it to do its work.

¶ Giving your lawn the requisite plant food will not only produce a vigorous growth of good color. The root systems will materially enlarge, securing a wider and deeper feeding area, thus enabling the grass to withstand dry weather. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on this point.

¶ The standard lawn grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, makes its growth in the cool of the year, spring, early summer and fall. Its ability to withstand the trying droughts and heat of July and August, as well as its ability to withstand the loosening effect of the winter alternate freezes and thaws, depends absolutely on the hold it has gotten on the land.

¶ Proper fertilization produces quick results in the appearance and vigor of the growth above ground, and what is equally, if not more important, the grass roots are thus enabled to so completely occupy the ground that they get a hold from which they cannot readily be dislodged by the common lawn enemies, weeds, ants and moss.

¶ A properly fertilized lawn will stay greener throughout the summer without any artificial watering, than a starved lawn will, even if watered every evening.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

¶ Some of our customers have complained because **Takoma Odorless Lawn Plant Food** made their grass grow so steadily as to make much more cutting necessary. The oftener a lawn has to be mown, the better it is for the grass. Heavy growth, with frequent cutting, makes the dense velvety turf which constitutes the satisfactory greensward.

OTHER NEEDS.

¶ While food is the main requisite and lack of food is the limiting factor in the great majority of lawns, certain other practices and needs must be attended to.

Rolling.—Every lawn should be rolled in the spring before the soil begins to dry out too much. Many grass plants are loosened and heaved up by the alternate freezing and thawing during the winter. This rolling brings the grass roots again into close contact with the soil, a firm soil being very necessary for lawn grass.

¶ This rolling is important and should not be neglected. Many suburban sections have a community roller to use for this very necessary purpose.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS



NEED of Lime.—Lawn grass will not do well in a soil that is acid. Lime is used to neutralize this acid and “sweeten” the soil. There is a tendency due to several reasons, for most soils to become acid. Organic acids are formed in the earth by decomposing organic matter. Plants, in their growth, remove more mineral bases than they do acids.

The chief reason, however, is found in the large loss of lime and the alkali salts in the drainage water.

Q Even if you prepared the lawn and applied lime in accordance with the best established practice, the chances are that, within three or four years, your lawn will again need lime. A simple method of determining if a lawn is in need of lime was given on page 11. The presence of sorrel or moss is almost infallible evidence of the need of lime.

On the other hand there are some lawns in which only white clover seems to do well, and is resorted to in order to hold the weeds in check. Under such circumstances no need of lime is indicated, as the clovers are even more sensitive to the need of lime than is lawn grass.

What is indicated, however, is that plant food is needed. The clover being one of the legumes, has the ability to get its nitrogen from the air and so flourishes without the addition of any plant food, whereas the more unfortunate lawn grass, which does not possess this faculty, languishes and dies out for need of nitrogen.

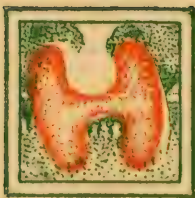
Lawn owners who have turned to white clover as a last resort to keep their lawns looking respectable have only to apply **Takoma Odorless Lawn Plant Food** liberally, together with the needed grass seed instead of clover seed, in order to regain the lost lawn grass and enjoy a grass lawn instead of a lawn of clover mixed with weeds.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

¶ In applying lime it makes little difference what kind you procure. This will depend only on what kind you can get most readily, and its price.

¶ However, remember this: Two thousand pounds of ground limestone or air-slaked lime, fifteen hundred pounds of hydrated or water-slaked lime and one thousand pounds of lump or unslaked caustic lime, each contain approximately the same amount of calcium oxide, which is the real "lime" we are after. Ordinarily the preceding quantities should be applied to one acre. Caustic lime should invariably be slaked before application.

¶ Good lawn plant foods should carry a large percentage of lime. If such plant foods are used annually, as they should be, enough lime will be added with them to obviate the necessity of regularly liming with raw lime, which is a very disagreeable operation. **Takoma Odorless Lawn Plant Food** contains a large percentage of lime and if used annually, after the lawn is once supplied with the necessary lime content, will supply sufficient lime ever afterward.



UMUS.—Understand that humus is not a plant food. Its effect on soil is physical, not chemical. Its function is to give plants a comfortable home but not to feed them. Humus is decayed organic matter. Its great advantage is its ability to increase the water-holding capacity of soils, and to improve

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

their tilth. The difference between top-soil and sub-soil is principally due to humus. This is found only to the depth of growing vegetation, and its presence accounts for the darker color of the top-soil.

¶ It serves an important purpose in gardens and other cultivated crops which lose their humus through constant cultivation, and it must be constantly replenished from outside sources.

¶ Humus is not, however, essential for the upkeep of established lawns. Either good top-soil or a soil that has had a liberal supply of humus added to it, is of vital importance in making new lawns. But for established lawns, plant foods which cause an increase in root growth will thus necessarily increase the humus content of the soil. The same principle applies to hay, small grains or other crops that completely cover the surface of the ground. This is the scientific explanation of the practice of farmers to fertilize their small grain crops and manure their corn crop. Thus the needed humus supply, in the case of grass crops, is maintained without expense simply by using the proper plant food.

¶ The authorities previously mentioned emphasize this fact. One of the great advantages, as they accentuate, which the farmer secures from the fertilization of his hay crop, is the thicker sod or turf he has to turn down for his

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

succeeding corn crop, corn being a cultivated crop that requires a large amount of humus.

¶ Some forms of humus are detrimental to lawns. Commercial humus, sterilized sheep manure and other specially prepared forms of humus would not be injurious. But **stable manure**, unless it be thoroughly rotted and very finely divided, may be harmful to established lawns.

¶ It is not intended to belittle in any way the merit of manure and its far-reaching effect when used in the right place. Manure that has been properly cared for is probably the most desirable form of humus, differing from the commercial forms in that it contains a very liberal percentage of plant food and is a seething mass of beneficial soil bacteria.

¶ But its use as a top-dressing for established lawns is not recommended. Established lawns do not require humus. The plant foods contained in the manure can be much more economically furnished by concentrated plant foods and in proportions better suited to the needs of lawn grass. The bacterial benefit is lost if the manure is not turned under and is allowed to remain on the surface, as would be necessary if employed on lawns.

¶ Manure contains many organic acids which sour the land and make more liming necessary. If not finely divided the

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

lumps in it will kill the grass under them, much as matted grass will do when mowing the lawn has been deferred too long and the grass not raked off. Manure that is not thoroughly rotted contains many weed seeds, which serious objection alone should prohibit its use on lawns.

Sanding.--When the land is inclined to be heavy an addition of clean sand in the spring, swept in among the grass, is often of great benefit. It also acts as a very effective mulch. The capillary water of soils on which plants depend to dissolve their needed food, rises through sand much slower than through clays and silts. Sand on the surface therefore acts as a check to the loss of this capillary water from the surface by evaporation.

Reseeding.--It is good practice to reseed a lawn lightly prior to the early spring rolling, say one pound of good clean seed to every thousand square feet, but this is not essential if a good clean sod is already established.

Watering.--About as much harm as good is undoubtedly done through this practice. A little watering is worse than none. The ground should be thoroughly soaked or not watered at all. Light sprinkling, insufficient to produce deep percolation, by destroying the dry surface mulch and accomplishing nothing more, will actually increase the loss of capillary soil water through evaporation.



THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

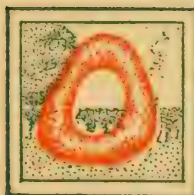


THE foregoing pages cover important points which are ordinarily overlooked in literature published on the subject of lawns. They aim to cover the very questions which we are asked to answer in our daily correspondence. Our purpose has been to make practical suggestions, stating the reasons underlying them in a manner intelligible to all. A recommendation is best remembered if the reason for it be clearly comprehended.

T Lawn grass is the most exacting of all crops, and no half way success will do as in other crops. A poor lawn is much worse than none. But if the few suggestions mentioned in this booklet are observed there is every reason why success will ensue.



SERVICE DEPARTMENT.



OUR services are at your command to aid you in solving your lawn problems. Likewise, inquiries regarding gardens, hardy shrubs and other planting will receive careful consideration though the question be foreign to our plant foods. Where the inquiry involves the use of plant foods, if the need

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

of our plant foods is indicated, we will frankly tell you so; if not, we will also tell you that with equal frankness.

¶ In our staff we have several Cornell Agricultural Graduates, men who have occupied official positions on State Experiment Stations, and in the United States Department of Agriculture; also men experienced in the plant food industry who have made a life study of plant food needs. Inquiries are referred to the men best equipped to answer the particular question presented. The benefit of their experience is yours for the asking. We make only one request. Please enclose postage for reply.



TAKOMA ODORLESS LAWN PLANT FOOD. (a)

¶ To meet your lawn plant food needs, we manufacture and offer this material. It will not make grass grow on spots where there is neither grass nor grass seed. It will not give its maximum result on lawns that are in need of lime or rolling. But it is the best and most economical material on the market to make grass grow and thus secure the objective, a velvety thick turf.

(a) Can also be used to top-dress roses and other flowers and vegetables which lack vigor.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS



LAWN is growing throughout the spring, summer and fall. Therefore **Takoma Odorless Lawn Plant Food** can be applied at any time. It is often preferable, depending on conditions such as the age of the growth, to make several smaller applications from time to time during the season rather than apply all at one time. If used all at one time, application should be made about the time of the "April showers" which frequently now come in May, or else in the fall, the last half of September or the first half of October. Application at these times enables the lawn grass to derive the fullest benefit from the plant food during the cool weather best adapted to its growth.

¶ **Takoma Odorless Lawn Plant Food** is a strong concentrated food made from standard scientifically combined fertilizer materials. The essential elements of food, phosphoric acid, nitrogen and lime, are condensed into the smallest possible bulk and weight. Usually only one pound is required for every hundred square feet, or four hundred pounds per acre. A little of it is sufficient for a large area. Herein lies its economy as compared with other plant foods.



TAKOMA ODORLESS GARDEN PLANT FOOD.

¶ To supply the needs of flowers, vegetables and shrubs we manufacture also this complete food. Its analysis is quite different from **Takoma Odorless Lawn Plant Food** for the

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

reason that those plants for which it is intended require very different foods from an established lawn. In addition to phosphoric acid, lime and nitrogen, **Takoma Odorless Garden Plant Food** contains a large amount of potash, an ingredient very essential to gardens.



METHOD OF DELIVERY.

Takoma Odorless Plant Foods for Lawns and Gardens are ready for immediate application as they come to you without any further mixing, dissolving or any trouble on your part. To apply them is an easy, quick, and in no manner unpleasant task.

Freight and express shipments for large lawns and golf courses are packed in double bags containing one hundred or two hundred pounds net. Parcel post shipments are put up in strong neat packages containing from ten pounds net to fifty pounds gross (the parcel post limit for the first two zones).

To points within two zones of Washington (which includes Philadelphia and its suburbs; Cumberland, Md.; Lynchburg and Norfolk, Va.) parcel post delivery of orders up to and including two hundred pounds is not only as cheap, but more reliable and expeditious than express or freight.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAWNS

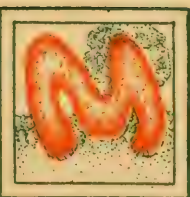
Within this limit, the plant foods will usually be delivered at your door the next day after receipt of order. You avoid any uncertainty as to time of delivery and the necessity of hunting for an expressman to bring your shipment from the station.

¶ Our business is exclusively mail order. A mail order business enables you to deal direct with the manufacturer, and so save the commissions to which local distributors are entitled. From our standpoint, this method of doing business places us in immediate contact with our customers, which would be impossible otherwise.

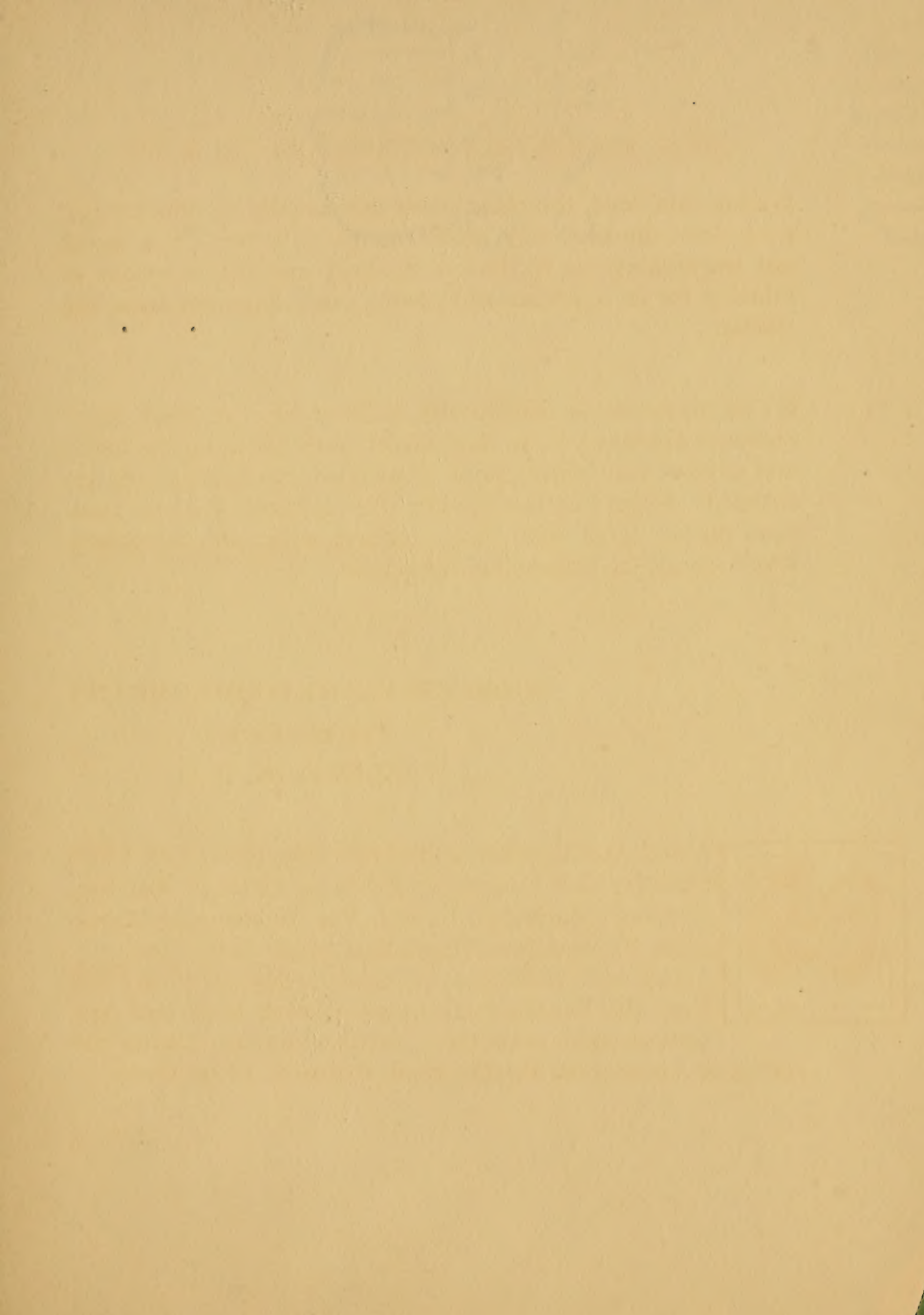
ODORLESS PLANT FOOD COMPANY

Takoma Park,

WASHINGTON, D. C.



ANUFACTURERS of Takoma Odorless Lawn Plant Food for Golf Courses and Putting Greens. For top-dressing established Lawns. For top-dressing Roses, other Flowers and Vegetables which lack vigor. ANUFACTURERS of Takoma Odorless Garden Plant Food for Vegetable Gardens, Flower Beds and new Lawns when prepared. For use anytime during the spring or summer on Shrubs, Bush Fruits or Fruit Trees.



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